

ACCESSORIES

FOR MOTOR-CYCLISTS:
Horns, Speedometers "Sphinx"
and "Lodge" Plugs, Bolts,
Repair Outlets, Tyres, and
many other necessary fittings.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

Fortify
yourself with
Bovril
IT MUST BE BOVRIL
BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

No. 17,936. 號七 三百九千七萬一第

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1915.

五拜禮

號五月一十年四國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.	
Nov. 7th.	The English mail, per s.s. SARDINIA.
TO DEPART.	
Nov. 5th.	Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. NOVARA.
Nov. 6th.	Straits, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles and United Kingdom, at 11 a.m., per s.s. FUSHIMI MARU.
Nov. 6th.	Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m., per s.s. LUCHOW.
Nov. 9th.	Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. CHIRYO MARU.
Nov. 9th.	Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. CHIRYO MARU.
Nov. 9th.	Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. YINCHOW.
Nov. 10th.	Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Panama, Callao, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso and Colon, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SAKAKI MARU.
Nov. 11th.	Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SHIMIZU MARU.
Nov. 18th.	Straits, Colombo, Port Said, London and United Kingdom, at 11 a.m., per s.s. HIRANO MARU.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREENLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 97½ lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Zeebrugge, 9th December, 1914

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.	
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NIGHT CARS.		
8.45 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.	
Every Half-Hour.		
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.	
SUNDAYS.		
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MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE ORCHESTRELLE CO'S.
PIANOS AND PIANOLA-PIANOS



NEW MODELS
JUST RECEIVED.
INSPECTION INVITED:

[31-5]

THE TAIKOO DOCK YARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD. TAIKOO DOCK YARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
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ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
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Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes
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GRAVING DOCK—78' by 85' by 34' 6"
Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing
conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shop ranging to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 B.H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

[31-5]

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their
weekly share report dated 4th November,
1915, state:—

The local market has continued quiet
throughout the past week, and prices in
some instances have suffered a relapse
from the highest points touched. At the
close there is a demand for Indos, Sugars
and Douglasses at low rates, and it would
seem that for the present at least a fur-
ther decline in values is not to be
expected. Standard Tin has improved
considerably during the interval, and is
now quoted at \$161 1/4 and \$160 for cash
and three months delivery respectively.
Plantation Rubber has also advanced and
is to-day quoted from London at 2/6 1/2
per lb. firm. Bar Silver opened at
24 1/2 and Sterling T.T. at 1/10. The
T.T. rate on Shanghai now stands at
76 1/2, and the Bank's buying rate for 3ds.
bills on that port at 77 1/2.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have
been a steady market, and small sales
have again to be reported at \$830, with
more shares wanted at the rate.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Cantons remain
on offer at \$425, without leading to
business, and Unions close with a
nominal quotation of \$355. North-Chinas
have been placed at Tls. 175 ex div.,
and Yangtzes remain in demand at
\$235, with exchange 73.

FIRE INSURANCES.—China Fires are
easier with shares on offer at \$157 1/2,
and Hongkong close with a nominal
quotation of \$420.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have ruled easier
in sympathy with the rest of the market,
and been placed at various rates from
\$80 1/2 to \$87, but have now improved, with
buyers offering \$85 for cash, and
strong forward buyers for January and
February delivery at equivalent rates.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam-
boats are engaged for at \$19, with no
shares on offer, and Star Ferries are
selected for the present, with sellers at
\$30, with no business to report. Indo-
Chinas have been a quiet market, and
now close with probable buyers at \$150
for cash, and \$158 for December. The
Preferred shares have been booked at
\$68 and the Deferred have a nominal
quotation of \$80.

OIL.—Shells during the week have
remained unchanged, and close with a
nominal quotation of 87 1/2 and Ural
Caspians at 37 1/2. Langkats are slightly
stronger with local buyers at Tls. 39 1/2
for cash.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars after sales
at the reduced rates of \$125 and \$135,
have now strengthened and are engaged
for at \$127 1/2, with no shares on offer at
the rate. Luzons close with a nominal
quotation of \$97 1/2.

MINING.—Kailans have a nominal quota-
tion of 30/-, and Raubs are in request at
\$3.40.

DOGS, WHARVES and GODOWNS.—Kow-
loon Wharves have failed to maintain their
price of last week and been placed at \$78,
with buyers now in evidence at \$77.

Hongkong Wharves Docks are also easier,
and close with buyers at \$85, without
leading to business. In the North New
Engineering remain in demand at Tls. 8,
and Shanghai Docks and Hongkong
Wharves are unchanged with buyers at
Tls. 60 and Tls. 90 respectively.

LANDS, HOTELS and BUILDINGS.—Hong-
kong Lands remain on offer at \$109, with
no business to report, and Humphreys
Estates are unchanged with sellers at \$7.
Central Estates in small lots are wanted
at \$100 and Hongkong Hotel's close with
a nominal quotation of \$109. Kowloon
Lands have buyers at \$40, and West
Points at \$72.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong Cottons have
been placed at \$9.40, and at which rate
more shares are obtainable. In the North
the closing rates are as follows, viz.:—Ewe
Cottons Tls. 165, Internationals Tls. 83,
Lau Kung Mows Tls. 78, Shanghai
Cottons Tls. 89 1/2 and Soy Chees Tls. 42, all
nominal. Kung Yiks are wanted at Tls.
14 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos are
wanted at \$10, China Providents at \$9.80,
Green Island Cements at \$10 1/2, Electrics
at \$44 1/2, Ropes at \$34 1/2, Peak Trams (new)
at \$9 1/2, and (old) at 85 cents, Steam
Laundries at \$3 1/2 and Watsons at \$3 1/2.
Dairy Farms are on offer at \$32 1/2 and
Hongkong Trams at \$5 1/2. The following
have a nominal quotation, viz.: China
Light and Powers \$4.80, Ties \$190, Union
Waterboats \$16 1/2 and Powells \$6 1/2.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.

GERMAN PLANS FRUSTRATED BY THE BRITISH FLEET.

When war broke out it is now a com-
monplace that under the orders of the
First Sea Lord the Fleet, in its mobilised
order for review, "stood fast." The
German fleet was already mobilised, but
what is more, the enemy had mobilised in
Baltic and Emden the six army corps
that were to land on our shores.

The armada of barges were actually
ready for departure when a German gun-
boat that had been lying in Leith Roads,
and was urgently recalled to its home
station on the morning of July 30th,
reported having sighted, as it hurried
across the North Sea, the British Fleet
cruising in immense strength. That dis-
covery, and the circumstances, compelled
a change in the German naval plans.

The invasion of Britain was one of the
delicacies of Germany, and after the naval
manoeuvres of the autumn of 1913 when—
rightly or wrongly—Admiral Jellicoe was
reported to have landed troops on the
Norfolk coast, the policy of von Tirpitz
was given an impetus, and the German
naval party greatly encouraged.

The preparedness of our Fleet, its readi-
ness to accept immediate battle in any
part of the open sea, however, brought
out a new German policy, and, hauled
out of the light they desired, the duty had to be
undertaken of clearing the mines indis-
criminately scattered by the Germans and
the ships they subsidised.—Daily Express.

INDIAN OPIUM FOR
HONGKONG.

TO BE SOLD DIRECT TO THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

A Press communiqué issued at Simla,
on October 1st, states:—At the request of
the Government of Hongkong the
Government of India have arranged
that, with effect from January
1st next, the opium required
for consumption in the Colony shall
be sold direct to the Colonial Govern-
ment, subject to certain subsidiary con-
ditions. The agreement will remain in
force five years and a fixed price will be
paid. The number of chests of unrefined
Bengal opium to be offered for sale by
public auction during 1916, namely, 890
chests a month, as notified in to-day's
Gazette of India, is accordingly exclusive
of the quantity required during that
year by the Government of Hongkong
(300 chests) and the Government of the
Straits Settlements (3,000 chests). The
Government of India have also decided
to raise the upset price of opium from
the present minimum of Rs. 1,000 a chest
to Rs. 1,800, with effect from the first
auction sale to be held in the calendar
year 1916.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de
Navigation d'Extreme Orient, in their re-
port dated October 23th, stated:—

Our market has been declining since our
last letter owing to the total absence of
demand.

The new crop is growing favourably
and prospects are very encouraging.

The total amount of rice exported from
the 1st January up to the 19th October is
320,454 tons, against 1,070,516 tons in
1914.

We note to-day white rice No. 2 sifted
Japan quality, Hongkong, \$4.80 per picul
f.o.b. Saigon, for November shipment.

COLOURED COTTON.

SHALL WE SEE ANY GREEN?

It has been reported—says a London
contemporary—that in the United States
a planter has succeeded in producing cot-
ton which ranges in colour from white to
deep olive green.

This alleged phenomenon has been
brought to the notice of a number of cot-
ton experts, and in most cases the story
is received with a smile. It is pointed
out that such a production is extremely
unlikely, and as to finally growing black
cotton—well, the less said about that the
better.

If the growers wish to benefit the indus-
try they will be better employed in im-
proving the quality than in attempting
freakish colours.

One well-known authority suggests that
immature cotton has been found to be
green. Cotton, like other things—and
men—is apt to be green when it is very
young, but as it grows, it becomes white,
or approximately white, in colour.

Nobody in London takes the report
seriously, and in most quarters green cot-
ton is placed in the same category as
giant gooseberries and sea-serpents.

THE SILVER POSITION.

The general position of the market at
the present time is not unfavourable, says
a London contemporary dated October 1st.
It is true that the continuity of purchases
for the United States Treasury, now that
a total voting upon 4,000,000 oz. has been
secured, seems to have been arrested for
the moment. A temporary cessation may
create a dullish feeling, and encourage
more freedom in selling, but the knowl-
edge that the purchases will be resumed
in due course cannot fail to maintain a
good undertone.

The withdrawal of gold from circula-
tion, not only here, but also in other coun-
tries, is good for silver, as there exists
amongst some people an undoubted prefer-
ence for silver coin over notes of low de-
nomination. Notes of high value are not
unwelcome to those who hold and handle
large sums, but wage-earners in this
country, who spend quickly, and are ac-
customed to carry money loose in the
pocket—not in a purse—do not take so
kindly to a currency of paper.

Support, more or less continuous, may
be expected from a demand for coinage
throughout the period of war, and when
substantial and constant orders come into
the market from an important quarter,
like the United States Treasury, for in-
stance, an advance may be recorded, even
though China may be able to release a por-
tion of its stock at the higher level. This
has been the case recently, state Messrs.
S. Montagu & Co., and the market is the
healthiest for a reduction of the Chinese
hoarding.

CHINESE MERCHANTS
ABROAD.

HOW THEY MAY BE PROTECTED.

Governor Hau of Fukien proposes cer-
tain measures for affording protection to
Chinese merchants who are carrying on
business in the Straits Settlements, etc.,
and for guarding their properties and in-
vestments in inland provinces. In this
way he hopes to attract the attention of
the Chinese residents abroad and encour-
age them to make investments in their
mother country. Among the measures
proposed are the opening of the Indus-
trial Bank in Fukien, the organisation of
industrial enterprises, etc. These measures
have been approved by the Ministry of
Agriculture. In a Rescript the President
recommends the Fukien Governor that pro-
tection is not given through mere words,
and that the Governor should show by his
actions that the interests of the Chinese
merchants abroad are well-guarded.—
Peking Daily News.

CIVIL GUARD DUTIES.

SHARE SENTENCE AT SINGAPORE FOR DEFEYING THE LAW.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST GETS A CHANCE.

Before Mr. E. L. Talma in the first
magistrate's court, Singapore, on October
27th, there were heard two summons cases,
the first of their kind, arising out of the
Reserve Force and Civil Guard Ordinance,
in which the authorities took action
because of non-compliance with the de-
mands made by that piece of legislation
upon British subjects, of pure European
descent, resident in the Colony.

The first case to be heard was that of
William Walter Mathews, engineer, of
1,093, Upper Serangoon Road, who was
charged by Col. Derrick, Commandant,
S.V.C., that he being summoned under
the Ordinance to attend at the Drill Hall
on Saturday, October 9th, did, without
reasonable excuse, omit to appear.

Mr. G. G. Seth, D.P.P., appeared for
the prosecution.

Captain H. R. Llewellyn, Adjutant,
Commandant of the Singapore Volunteer
Corps, said that acting under the Reserve
Force and Civil Guard Ordinance, he
issued notices upon the eligible Europeans
resident in the Colony to attend at the
Drill Hall on the afternoon of October 9th,
to make the necessary election provided
for in the Act. A summons was issued to
the defendant. On October 7th, he came
to the Drill Hall and said he had religious
and conscientious objections to appearing
on October 9th, but he was told by witness
and by the Colonel that these objections
did not hold good and that he must at-
tend. Witness was present at the Drill
Hall on October 9th and could say that de-
fendant did not answer the summons. At
no time had he attended before witness
since then.

Defendant to witness—When I saw you,
did I not say I was a Seventh Day Advent-
ist and that I was going to apply for an
exemption?

Witness—Yes.

Did I not also ask if it would be possible
for me to get off on Saturday and have
any other day?

You were told it was not, and that you
must comply with the summons.

The magistrate was informed that de-
fendant had applied for an exemption but
that his application had been refused.

Defendant, giving evidence, said that he
received his notice to attend at the Drill
Hall on October 9th for some military pur-
pose. Two days before then he called on
Capt. Llewellyn and said that by de-
nomination he was a Seventh Day Advent-
ist and that as the Saturday was the
seventh he could not attend on that day.

As far as he could recall his words, he
made it clear that he did not wish to go
against the law, but that he would like
another day, as he could not attend on
the seventh. He was told that he would
have to attend unless he were leaving the
Colony. That was the only excuse that
could be accepted. Defendant went on
to explain that, being a Seventh Day Ad-
ventist, he could not do anything that was
unnecessary on the seventh day. He
could do anything good; if he were a
medical man he could go out to help any-
one; he could jump into the water and
rescue anyone; but anything in the way
of business or secular work, anything un-
necessary, he could not do. Those of his
denomination in Australia were exempted
from any military work on the seventh
day.

Mr. Seth—Yes, that is by law.

He believed that those of the Jewish re-
ligion were not compelled to. When it
came to obeying the civil laws or religious
laws, he must obey God before man. He
had no objection to military service, in-
deed he had done military service before
coming to the Colony. He had been em-
ployed by the Central Engine Works, but
on account of his belief he had had to give
up his appointment because he was re-
quired to attend on Saturdays. He asked
to be called up on any day except
Saturday. He had not attended since
because he did not know whether the
officers would be there or not. According
to the Ordinance he was required to at-
tend on a summons. No mention was
made of a voluntary attendance.

Questioned by Mr. Seth, defendant said
that if there was an emergency he would
fight on a Saturday, because in doing so
he would be doing good.

Mr. Seth pointed out that it was a pity
that one who was a patriot and who had
done previous military service should not
have attended on some other day and so
saved all this trouble. He might have
tried to see if the officers were at the Drill
Hall.

Defendant—I'll do it now if there is no
objection.

Mr. Seth said that, as the colonel felt
perfectly sure that Mr. Mathews would
attend, he did not wish for anything more
than a nominal penalty.

The magistrate ordered that the defend-
ant pay the costs of the summons, fifty
cents.

THE MAXIMUM PENALTY.

William Hewitt, civil engineer, employ-
ed by Messrs. Topham, Jones & Ralston,
pleaded guilty to refusing to make an elec-
tion as to service, according to the provi-
sions of the Ordinance.

Making a statement, defendant said
that what he wanted to say was hardly in
the nature of a defence. It was not
necessary to go into the origin of the prin-
ciples which had made him act as he had,
but he would like to say that his action
was based upon those principles which
Great Britain at the present moment, par-
ticularly at the present moment, was never
tired of saying she upheld. He made a
rational, civil request that he be allowed
to act according to his convictions, and
that right was denied him and so he had
refused to make election.

Asked what principles and rights he re-
ferred to, defendant replied the rights of
the individual and the rights of having
conscientious objections.

He had con-
scientious objections to conforming with
any military duties in Singapore and he
was prepared to stand or fall by that.

Mr. Seth said he would ask for the
extreme penalty of the law. The state-
ment put in by defendant was exactly the
same; he knew what he was pleading
guilty to.

The magistrate pointed out to the de-
fendant that he not only pleaded guilty
but absolutely refused to take any steps to
conform with the provisions of the law and
the whole sentence would have to be in-
dicted.

Mr. Seth—I shall see he is no longer in
the Colony after he has served his sen-
tence.

Defendant was thereupon sentenced to
two months' rigorous imprisonment.—
Straits Times.

SPIRIT OF OUR ARMY.

STRIKING FRENCH TRIBUNE TO ITS BRAVERY.

The *Temps* and the *Journal des Debats*
continue the series of articles on a part
taken by Great Britain in the war.

Speaking of the fighting on the Aisne
after the retreat, *The Temps* says:—"It
was very evident that the British army
had already forgotten the painful hours
of retreat. Its offensive qualities remain-
ed intact; its historic regiments displayed
the same dash. The Guard regiments,
the Scaforts, the Camerons, the Middle-
sex, and the Black Watch can add the
Aisne to the other names embroidered on
their colours."

"The fighting of September 14th and
15th was particularly hot. The British
had to meet desperate counter-attacks
from the enemy, all of which were
repulsed, and they took a thousand
prisoners and twelve guns. The victory
cost them five thousand men. This first
part of the campaign is a heroic epoch,
which was in fact decisive, and already
belongs to history."

FOOTBALL EXPRESSIONS:
The *Temps* cites various incidents of
the fighting, such as men of the Royal
Highlanders charging the enemy shouting
to each other football expressions: "On
the ball Highlanders; mark your men."
All these men were sublime, and even
surpassed the expectations of their leader,
who, after the retreat from Mons, did not
think they would be capable of taking the
offensive before a long period of rest.
Nevertheless, they fulfilled their task,
and the enemy's first formidable effort
was broken.

The *Journal des Debats* devotes an
article to the new British army, and
analyses the feeling which impelled
recruits to offer their youth and life to
their conception of this war, which is
deciding the future of the peoples and of
civilisation.

GERMANY'S EFFORT.
As regards the officers, they have a clear
idea of the exceptional character of the
struggle. It is an assault delivered by
Germany on civilisation. It is an effort
to abolish the age-long teaching of
intellectual, moral, Europe, to renounce
the heritage of the sentiments and ideas
which humanism has bequeathed to the
modern world. German provocation has
imposed new and great obligations on
England, who did not desire a conflict
and lived outside of military organisa-
tion. She will honour her obligations.
All are unanimous on this point. With
the men in the ranks the idea is simpli-
fied. They all know that the German
Emperor wished to govern the world,
that he menaced the peace established
over the British Empire, that he was
the million souls. Many are actuated by
the spirit of adventure and risk. Together
with the satisfaction of doing their duty,
war promises them an open-air and active
fighting life, and the joy of the exertion
of overcoming obstacles. It is the most
dangerous and therefore the premier
sport. Lastly, all, to whatever class they
belong, have the national habit of grasp-
ing a summons and responding to it
without seeking for explanations.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.
1.—Pte. H. Millington is granted leave
of absence from November 11th, 1915,
to November 19th, 1915.

FIELD DUTY.
2.—Field operations will take place on
14th and 28th instants.

PARADES.
3.—Parades for to-day.
5.30 p.m.—Right Section M.G. Co. in
Section drill and Musketry exercises
at Headquarters. Remainder, nil.

DETAILS.
4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
On duty until 11th inst.: Scouts Co.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Wall.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—
On duty to-night: Scouts Company.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Murphy.
On duty 6th inst.: Centre Section
M.G. Company.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Wright.
Orderly Sergeant until 11th inst.:
Sergt. D. S. Cooper.

G. E. SEWAGE, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PROMOTIONS, ETC.
The Hon. C.S.P. has sanctioned the pro-
motion of P.-C. A. H. Howitt to the rank of
Crown Sergeant.

JOINED.
G. Thornton, H. Gittins and P. C. Faith-
full.

EQUIPMENTS.
Members recently joined will be required
to perform Patrol duties without delay.
They can obtain kit, etc., as follows:—
Blue Uniform from Nehr Din.
Helmet and cap from Noordin.
Buttons, badges, etc., from D.S.P.'s Office.
Rifles and ammunition through Musketry
Sergeant Chichen.

"Duty Reminders," etc., from D.S.P.'s
Office.

PARADES 5.30 P.M.
Nov. 4th.—All N.C. Officers under D.S.P.
Nov. 4th.—No. 3 Company and Recruits.
Also all Recruits No. 1 Co.

Nov. 9th.—Service Rifle Instruction for
P.-cs, firing on Wednesday, November
10th.

F. C. JENKINS,
D.S.P. (Reserve).

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB:
THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held at the Club Pavilion last evening, Mr. B. Hancock presiding over a fair attendance of members.

The Chairman remarked that the report and accounts spoke for themselves, but there were a few points he would like to mention. They all knew that the last year had not been one for the usual activity in games, and it was obvious from the first that all sporting clubs would more or less suffer and have much difficulty in maintaining their financial position. The Club could not look for much support from the Navy or the Military, and that alone meant a severe loss. The accounts showed that the receipts from subscriptions alone were over \$1,000 less than in the previous year, and it was only by great care in keeping down expenses to a minimum that they had been able to show a balance on the right side. There had been many things the Committee would have liked to carry out for the benefit of members, but he thought they would agree that the present was not the time to embark upon heavy expenditure; in fact the Committee would have had to answer for a large deficit had they done so. The Club's position was very satisfactory, and all stock and gear had been written down to the minimum. "I cannot hold out much hope," proceeded Mr. Hancock, "that this next season will not be as difficult to keep the Club above water as the past season, for conditions are not likely to alter, and I would ask members to bear this in mind, but on return to normal times we shall be in a position to show a good profit. The Club's gear has recently been entirely renewed throughout, and the ground has never been in better condition. Mention was made in the report of the deaths of Messrs. Elborough and Walker, who, unfortunately, have been killed in action at the front. Both were well-known members of the Club. Mr. Elborough played many a fine innings for the Club in inter-port matches, and gave up a lot of his spare time to the interests of the Clubs. They would miss a very fine sportsman and a sincere friend. Mr. Walker did not play much cricket, but took part in the tennis tournaments, and was a general favourite among the members of the Club."

There were no questions regarding the report and accounts, which were unanimously approved.

On the proposition of Mr. M. M. Maas, seconded by Major Robertson, Mr. F. Maitland was re-elected President of the Club for the ensuing year.

The new Committee was elected by ballot as follows:—Hon. Mr. Claude Severn, Major Robertson, and Messrs. R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, R. P. Thurstield, M. M. Maas, H. A. Nesbit, and C. Kennedy. Messrs. P. M. Hodgson and C. Bernard Brown were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG "A" v. HONGKONG "B."

The following will represent the "A" team of the Club in their game with "B" team on the Club Ground to-morrow:—G. R. Bayer (Captain), C. W. Beswick, G. A. Brand, D. E. Donnelly, Dr. J. Glaister, C. A. Hooper, P. S. Leigh-Bennett, A. C. Loth, M. M. Maas, E. J. R. Mitchell and Capt. L. H. Morris.

The following will represent the "B" team:—T. E. Pearce (Captain), G. E. Aubrey, F. H. Baker, A. L. Gace, R. Kennedy, S. S. Moore, Major Morgan, H. E. Muriel, H. H. Taylor, F. Syme Thomson, and R. P. Thurstield.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL
ASSOCIATION.HONGKONG F.C. DEFEAT THE
R.G.A.

The game between the full League team of the R.G.A. and the Hongkong Club yesterday provided a complete surprise, the Club gaining a win that no one will deny was thoroughly deserved by three goals to one. The Club, although not at full strength—being minus Black and Todd—played with unusual vim and swiftness. The defence tackled with cleanliness and kicked with power and certainty. Stalker and Edwards playing splendidly at back. The first goal resulted from a centre from the left, which was muddled by the defence. Walker nipping in and drawing first blood. Soon afterwards Swam at the other end had very hard luck with a deserving attempt, while the Club custodian picked up very smartly a teaser from Youngman. The Artillerymen were penalised for a foul in the fatal area, and Stalker easily beat the goalkeeper.

In the second half Youngman slipped between the backs and banged the leather past the Club keeper, this being the Artillerymen's only point. A further penalty for a foul against Walker was sent wide of the posts by Stalker, but it was not long before McTavish beat the Artillerymen's keeper once again. It was a fine, spirited game, the ball being swung about both sides exceedingly well. The Clubmen will beat the Navy if they can produce the same form to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Referees' Board of the Hongkong Football Association, Mr. F. W. Wright consented to take on the duties of Hon. Secretary of the Board. The Board co-opted Mr. F. W. Black, a qualified referee, as additional member. A referees' examination will be held on Thursday, the 11th, at 7 p.m., at Victoria Barracks.

CORRESPONDENCE.
OFFICIAL CUSING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—At the first "dam" I got quite a start and made plans to join at once the august assembly as an "unofficial member," just to see if he really does use such wicked words. Then I read on and found it was just a dull succession of "dams." Then I was sorry—sorry for him and his intense poverty of diction. Wots he of the man, I wonder, who can cuss for fifteen minutes on end and not repeat himself? He exists, they say, though cussing is acknowledged to be an art. I know several Englishmen in our midst who, with a few cultured phrases, can make a man they are wiggling wish he'd never been born. You wouldn't really have put it in—would you, Mr. Editor?—but for the childish eagerness that the full depth of his courage or wickedness should be recorded in print? I went to sleep after I had read it, but, since waking up, the full import has begun to dawn upon me. Man! it was terrible! spelling and all, for I always thought there had to be an "n" at the end of a well-written "dam." May be I am wrong, but I am also disappointed, for while on a business trip in Shanghai this year I read in one of the leading papers a reprint of a Hongkong man's views—those of the Honourable Member now in question—on some commercial question, and it read quite well, seemed a reasonable argument, and I was proud that I could sort of claim it, being a Hongkong resident myself; but this! well, this seems to be in line with the outspoken phrases daubed on the German Bank here, which our wise and dignified powers have rightfully tried to efface as being a slur on our way of conducting a war. This "damming" a German for being a German and in a place where he could not answer adequately doesn't seem to me to be "cricket," but I may be wrong. I am no pro-German, but English all through and proud of it, and I am indeed sorry that the vocabulary of one of our public men is so desperately limited that he has to resort to a navy's methods, though not equalling them, for a navy does lighten things up with an occasional variation, doesn't he?

I've decided that I won't try to be an unofficial member after all; it would be too "dam" dull.—Yours obediently,
AMUSED.

THE OBSERVATION POSTS AT
THE PRISONERS' CAMP.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—I feel that the older among us who do our "little best" to fill the places of those who may be called to, or needed at, the Front or elsewhere for our Country are justified in asking that better Observation posts ("Crow's nests," or whatever they may be termed) should be provided for us at the P. O. W. Camp. To say nothing of the climb up those perilous steps, or of the insecurity of the bamboo structure as a whole, these posts during the winter months are too much exposed for the middle-aged, at any rate. If our Government can afford to provide good quarters for the prisoners-of-war, they can surely spare a few hundreds of dollars to establish and maintain an adequate shelter for the guards and the sentries.

I do not mean this to be taken in the nature of a "grouse," as I think we all go to a very unpleasant job in a spirit of cheerfulness which is to our credit.—I am, Sir, Yours truly,

PHILIP W. GOLDRING.

(Private H.K.V.I.)

Hongkong, 4th November, 1915

HONGKONG GYMKHANA.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

The entries for the meeting to be held on the 13th inst. are as follows:—

GYMKHANA STAKES.

Aldwych, Baroda Chief, Mascotte, Dunrobin, Roman Chief, Maybey, Castell, and Tinker.

FIVE FURLONGS RACE.

Skelp (late Slush), Saxon Chief, Cigwyn, Bayonet (late Ideal Dahlia), Winning Hazard, Castell, Duke Dahlia, Dunrobin, and Soldier.

POLO PONY SCURRY.

Some Kid, Redshank, Corban, Beattock Fluke, James Pigg, Wincanton, and Scottish Chief.

ONCE ROUND HANDICAP.

Skelp, Dunrobin, Castell, Baroda Chief, Roman Chief, Tinker, Mascotte, and Shabrang.

LADIES' NOMINATION, HALF MILE DISTANCE HANDICAP.

Some Kid, Redshank, Sling, Fluke, Beattock, Skelp, Rozario, Scottish Chief, Wincanton, Duke Dahlia, Cigwyn, Corban, Benmohr, Winning Hazard, Buttercup, and James Pigg.

ONE AND A QUARTER MILE RACE, HANDICAP.

Bayonet, Saxon Chief, Roman Chief, Shabrang, Baroda Chief, Mascotte, Maybey, and Tinker.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, October 27th.
MONARCHICAL PROGRESS.

For the second time in their long history the Chinese are enjoying the sensations of a General Election. The first was when the Provincial Assemblies were constituted, and the second is, as everybody knows, to decide upon the form of Government. In this latter instance, however, there is little doubt as to the issue, and this must minimise the national excitement regarding the declaration of the poll. Some newspaper discussion has taken place during the week regarding the Peking elections, and much capital was made out of the fact that they were not invested with greater publicity, the inference being that the proceedings were conducted in characteristic Chinese style, votes being influenced by dollar considerations, and so on. It would seem, however, that the responsible authorities have been undeservedly maligned, as the elections which took place last Wednesday were the primary elections in two districts into which the metropolitan area is divided. The voters were those possessing residential qualifications, so that the higher and official classes were not concerned in this proceeding. This, apparently, gave rise to the misunderstanding which prevailed. The secondary election in the two districts comes on later, and the important elections of the various races, Chambers of Commerce, etc., will take place about the middle of November.

THE CHIENTAO AFFAIR.

The dispute between the Chinese and Japanese Governments concerning Chientao is at a deadlock. The former insist on their contention that the area in question is outside the recent Treaty, while the Japanese claim that the recent Treaty was to settle all outstanding questions in Manchuria between the two countries. It is not thought that the matter will become serious, as the Japanese wish to improve the relations between the two peoples and have been conciliatory throughout.

NEW CHINA.

We have seen how the Chinese are adopting Western clothing, but probably few decisions to abandon Chinese attire have been so sudden or so thorough as in the instance I am about to relate. One day last week a well-to-do Chinese gentleman entered a foreign store and indicated that he wished a European outfit. Explanations followed, and as the Chinese discarded his every garment until he reached his birthday suit he was accordingly fitted out with underclothing, shirt, studs, suit, collar and tie, felt hat, gloves and a walking stick. The shirt was a puzzle to him, and the tailor enjoyed a few inward smiles as he corrected the violent exertions of his customer. Everything, however, proceeded smoothly in front of a mirror, but not once did either party relax his features. When the new man surveyed himself he was undoubtedly pleased, but a shade of doubt passed over his face when he was handed the gloves and the walking stick. The tailor again came to the rescue, and, taking these in hand, he struck an attitude which was copied with mathematical exactness by the customer, who subsequently left the shop enjoying all the sensations born of the knowledge that "clothes maketh the man."

PERSONAL.

Miss Stewart Lockhart, daughter of the Commissioner of Weihaiwei, is staying with Sir John and Lady Jordan.

The Hotel de Wagon Lits had a number of Japanese guests during the past week. These included a party of Japanese M.P.s who have been well entertained here, having had an audience with the President, dined by the Secretary of State, etc. It is hoped that their visit will contribute to better relations between the two peoples.

Mr. A. Sommerville, formerly in command of the *Taming* and the *Futshan* and now of the *Tatung*, paid a short visit to the capital this week. I hear he is being promoted to a shore appointment in Butterfield & Swire's service in Shanghai.

Sir Richard Dane leaves in a few days for an inspection tour in the Yangtze District. The report that he returned hurriedly from Mongolia in order to release certain money for Government needs is untrue.

The Danish Minister, H.E. Count Ahlefeldt Laurvig, left on Monday for Japan to represent his Government at the Coronation.

The British ladies of Peking attended at the Legation on Monday afternoon by invitation of Lady Jordan to plan the winter's work on behalf of the soldiers.

There will be the usual weekly work meetings at the Legation, and a sale of work in December and another in February were arranged.

A NEW MINISTER.

The prophecies which were made when Dr. Wellington Koo was appointed three months ago Minister to Mexico are already on their way to realisation, the young diplomat having been selected to succeed Hsia Chia Fu as Minister to the United States. This is rapid promotion for a man who has not yet reached the thirties. His appointment is regarded with universal satisfaction. Dr. C. C. Wu, who succeeded Dr. Wellington Koo as first Councillor at the Wai Chiao Pu, was mentioned in connection with the Mexican post, but there is no truth in the report.

THE NEW CABINET.

Chinese papers have given themselves up to the pleasant occupation of forecasting the future Cabinet, and have selected most of the present ministers for portfolios under the Imperial sway. Liang Shih Yi, according to the prophets, will become Prime Minister, but it is doubtful if this clever Cantonese will accept the high honour. I am of the opinion that he will not be found in the foreground, but in the background, proving the real power behind the throne, and not incurring the risk common to all Chinese statesmen and officials of having to suffer a fall from the heights of power.

FINANCIAL.

All things considered, the financial outlook is satisfactory. The revenue received by the Central Government for the month of September amounted to practically nine and a quarter millions, and the land-tax for the year has shown such an improved yield that its total proceeds are expected to aggregate ninety million dollars, while the Salt Revenue, as I mentioned last week, is better than ever, four million dollars having been handed over from this source to the Government this week. Still, this is not enough to meet all the expenses, and another Domestic Loan will probably be floated next year, a fact which proves that the Government have every confidence in the resources of the country and in their ability to carry on independently of foreign assistance.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The Chiang Chun of Fengtien hardly realised the amusement he was affording to most people when he issued instructions to his soldiers to "use at most sixty bullets for killing one brigand."

Probably the instruction has undergone some transformation in the course of interpretation into English, but, if he thinks his soldiers are such indifferent shots, it might be more profitable to give them some shooting practice and make more certain of killing a brigand when the opportunity comes.

A NOTABLE WEDDING.

Had the wedding which takes place today between the President's fifth son Yuan Ka Chung and the daughter of Ex-Viceroy Tuan Fang been celebrated a few months later it would have been invested with imperial dignities and honours, but nonetheless it is to be a brilliant function. A special order of ceremony has been prepared, and all the high officials will be in attendance.

FRENCH ADMIRATION FOR
BRITISH RECRUITING.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S CONSCIENCE.

M. Pierre Mille, a well-known French author and journalist, in the course of an article describing the system of recruiting in London, says:—

"The entire universe will know now, as it never knew before, that the English are a people whose every citizen has a conscience of his own, and that anything can be asked of them by appealing to that conscience. It will stand and marvel at this miracle. Every Englishman thinks for himself, reasons for himself, and decides for himself. He starts from this principle, rooted in his heart and in his mind by centuries of the true exercise of liberty. Every man is free master of his life and his liberty. Life is the most precious of possessions, and one which all possess. A man can no more be forced to give up his soul. If I want to do so, I want, and all is well. But if it is tyranny that wants, it is all wrong. Now I have wanted. I wanted in order to prove a lot of things; amongst others, that the English are still worthy to be a free nation."

"In Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Italy—in all the belligerent countries—the losses are distributed over the total of the generations of an age to bear arms. The generations are beginning to feel that the system of free will, if it has the advantage of procuring only soldiers who are real soldiers, has the disadvantage of sacrificing the best—those who have the highest intelligence and the highest morality—for the sake of those who are not equal—valuable, since they have not yet understood. Parents and children, wives and sisters are the same language, and ask the same question. Why this one, and not that? This one has been killed, and that one is crippled, and that other one will take his place at home for no other reason than that he has not done his duty; it is not right. It is thus, by the conscience of the individuals and by experience, that the evolution and the change from military service by free enlistment to compulsory service can be achieved. It is a question of time, and perhaps of a very short time. But they must be left alone. Above all, no advice must be given! It is the one thing that the Englishman can least bear. And when he can do what we see him doing, he is the last man in the world to want advice from anyone."

INTIMATIONS

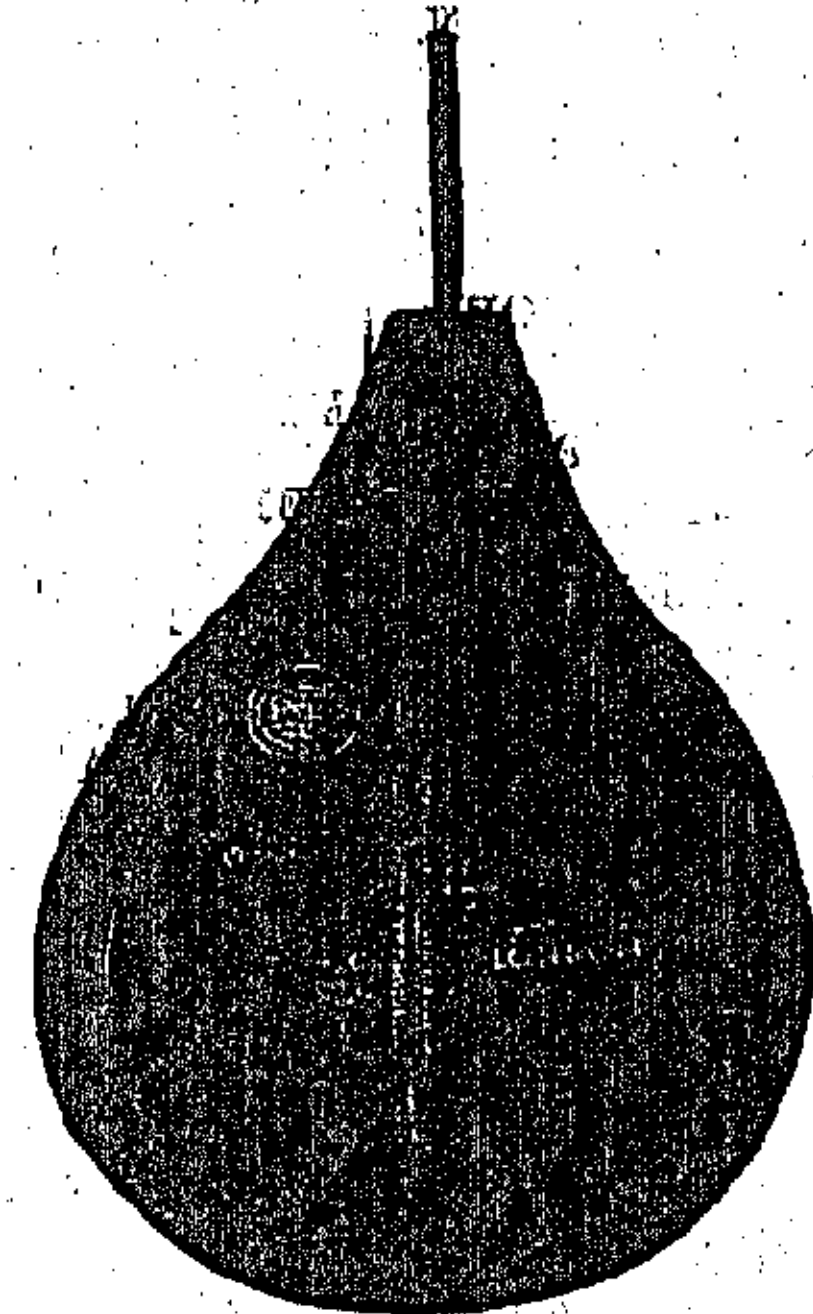
LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SINGLE
AND
DOUBLE END
STRIKING
BAGS.
KNUCKLE MITTS.
GLOVES.
STRIKING BAG
SWIVELS, ETC.

SPALDING'S
"CHAMPIONSHIP"
AND
"INTERNATIONAL"
BOXING
GLOVES.
AS USED BY
ALL WELL-KNOWN
CHAMPIONS.



CRICKET BATS
BY THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
WICKET KEEPING AND BATTING GLOVES.

LEG GUARDS

BEST WHITE

CANVAS

FROM \$4.

PER PAIR.

LEG GUARDS

BEST WHITE

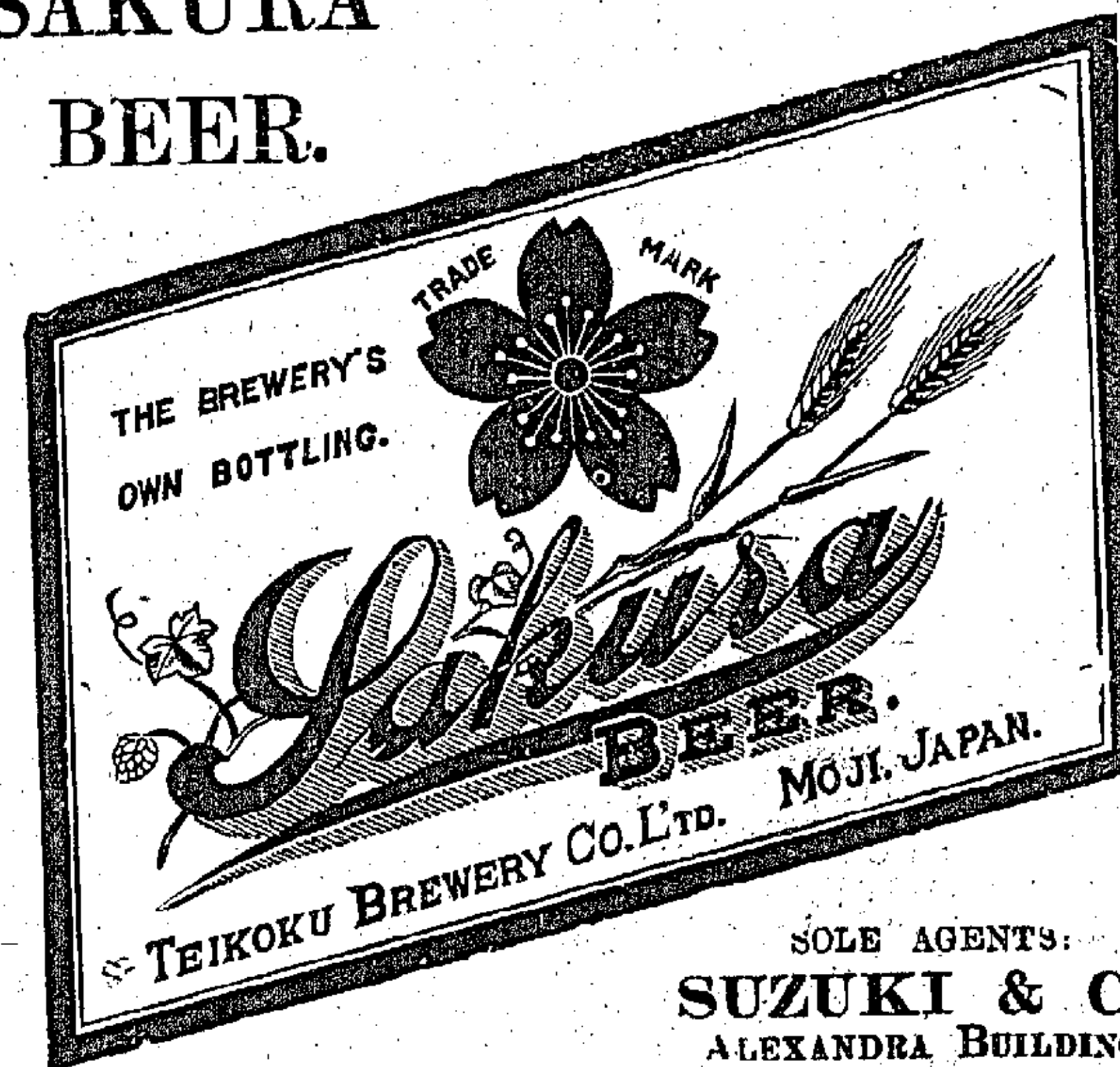
BUCKSKIN

FROM \$6.

PER PAIR.



SAKURA
BEER.



Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. NO. 468.

[855]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED,
INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 8th and 10th instant.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1915. [1155]



IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT AT CANTON.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Canton, Thursday, the 28th day of October, 1915.

CITATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the Goods of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Deceased.

IN virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date This Day, I do hereby notify and cite all and all manner of persons to appear in the said Court on or about the 28th day of November, 1915, and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto ARCHIBALD SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Attorney for ELIA GRACE CAMPBELL, of 45, Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will, as, in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.

(Sd.) R. S. PRATT,
Vice-Consul and Additional Judge.
[1156]

WANTED.

SMART EUROPEAN SALESMAN Required immediately. Knowledge of Chinese dialects a recommendation but not essential. MUST HAVE SELLING ABILITY. Insurance man might do. Splendid opportunity for bright man. Apply in person.

ROOM 272,
HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [1149]

WANTED.

CHINESE SALESMAN and INTERPRETER Required immediately. Must be well educated and have fluent knowledge of Chinese dialects. Only those who can give proof of ability need apply. In person, ROOM 272, HONGKONG HOTEL, any time after 6 P.M.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [1150]

THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held in the Club House to receive the Committee's Report and pass the Accounts for the year ending the 31st August, 1915, on MONDAY, the 8th November, 1915, at 6 P.M.
A. D. GEE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1132]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to Mr. LAU SAI TUNG of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200 Shares in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement that the Original Certificates Nos. 8564-100 shares numbered 24003/24138, dated 16th November, 1908, Nos. 8803-90 shares numbered 197703/197727, 251688/251710; 26th March, 1909, Nos. 0786-50 shares numbered 6901/6950, dated 27th May, 1910, have been LOST or DESTROYED; and Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificates is made to the Company the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for Duplicates.

For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1101]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., whose Registered Office is situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, hereby Give Notice that in consequence of the purchase by the Company of the Steamship "MOURA," it has applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 in respect of Steamship "MOURA" Official Number 101726, Gross Tonnage 2,027 Tons, Registered Tonnage 1,247 Tons, heretofore owned by the UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED, for permission to change her name to "HAI-HONG," and to have her Registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by the DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Any Objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping within seven days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong, the First day of November, 1915.

DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
[1138]

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Stand in its own Grounds, situated at TAPO, containing Four Rooms, out-offices, etc.
Electric Light.
For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1915. [1127]

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.

HONGKONG.

OPENING MONDAY, Nov. 8th.

Mr. MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents

HORACE GOLDIN.

The World's Greatest Conjuror and Magician

Leading London Company of Vaudeville Artists, including

Miss BARBARA BABINGTON, London's Principal Boy.

Misses HAY AND CRAWFORD, Simultaneous Dancers Extraordinary.

Mr. T. GOSWARD, Italy's Leading Musical Comedian.

LEYWOOD AND NORELL, Baroque Impressionists.

And Company of 30 Artists.

SPECIAL MATINEE!

SATURDAY, November 13th, at 4 P.M.

Children Half-Price Everywhere.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: \$3.50, \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1915. [1135]



NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that I should TENDERS in Duplicate, which shall be clearly marked "TENDER FOR LEASE OF PART OF OLD SUPREME COURT BUILDING," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, until Noon of WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of November, 1915, for the LEASE of Certain Rooms on the Ground Floor and in the Basement of the Old Supreme Court Building, from 1st December, 1915, to 31st December, 1918, subject to certain conditions which can be ascertained at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) as a pledge of the bond fide of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the above-mentioned conditions, should the tender be accepted.

Forms of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1915. [1144]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

NOTICE.

WE have REMOVED our Store to No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET (Flower Street).

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, CARDS,

FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, Etc.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [1043]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

115, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1117]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1032]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply— A. B. AVASIA,

Care of E. PARANAY,

No. 1, Duddell Street
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

IN CANTON, for immediate possession
FOUR-ROOMED FLAT with Spacious
Offices on Ground Floor.

Apply to—
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO
Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong and Canton.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [1143]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,
containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,
Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply to—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON &
HARSTON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation
Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS,
Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for
occupation.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURACION.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [963]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,
3, Mountain View.

H. E. POLLOCK,
Finances Buildings,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [1046]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road,
4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building,
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour.
Immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED
FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings,
Kowloon, with every modern convenience.

Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED
FLATS in May Road, possession on or about
1st November next. Modern appointments
throughout, including English Baths and
Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water
Carriage System. A few Flats specially
designed to accommodate three bachelors at
reasonable rentals.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.

WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed
House, Tennis Court. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES at the Peak.

No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway
Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai.

GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE,
CANTON.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

NO. 2, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road,
Kowloon.

No. 23, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS
VILLA WEST.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
Top Floor.

No. 58, PEEL STREET, on Caine Road
level.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road,
Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

"LEWKNOR," No. 128, THE PEAK.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

"BILLSIDE," No. 110, THE PEAK.

5 Rooms Furnished, from 1st November, 1915.

ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street,
Ground Floor.

No. 2, COLLEGE GARDENS
6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.

No. 3, "THE ALBANY."

ROOMS, in Duddell Street.

"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.

No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Bu rows Street
Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham B. at.

"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished
(6 Rooms).

No. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK
Unfurnished.

No. 63, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to— Linstead & Davis,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION

A gift that will be remembered

all the year round.

OUR CALENDAR

OF CATHAY

for 1916

CONTAINING 8 INTERESTING

PICTURES OF CHINA LIFE.

PRICE \$2.00

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

MARRIAGE.

DAVIDSON-CALDWELL. — At the Peak
Church, on the 4th November, 1915,
by the Rev. Copley Moyle, A. C.
DAVIDSON, son of Edward Davidson, of
Wallington, Surrey, to ESME INNESS
CALDWELL, daughter of the late
George Caldwell, of Hongkong. [1153]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1915.

CHINESE POLITY.

THE Note which was presented to the Chinese Government a few days ago by the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, with the concurrence of the British, Russian and French Ministers, advising the temporary suspension of the monarchical movement, has elicited the reply that might have been expected. While appreciating the friendly spirit which dictated the Note, the Chinese Government fears that, in view of recent events, the forcible suppression of the movement would be likely to endanger the peace and good order of the country, and, consequently, there is no other course open than to promulgate the Bill passed by the Legislative Council and organise a Convention of Citizens' Representatives to determine the Constitutional question in accordance with the wishes of the people—so far, of course, as that is possible. It is pointed out that already five of the Provinces have declared themselves in favour of a Constitutional monarchy, and no strong opposition is apprehended from any of the rest. It is devoutly to be hoped that these optimistic views may be justified by events, for any serious disturbance in China at the present time might be fraught with very serious consequences to the country itself. There are not wanting those who, to serve their own ends, would welcome and encourage strife. From a trustworthy source in Peking, we learn that, in the hope of prejudicing our interests and promoting their own, our commercial rivals are trying to persuade Chinese officials that it is only the British newspapers which are opposing the suggested change. Nothing, of course, could be

further removed from the facts. As firm upholders of a Constitutional Monarchy, under which they enjoy the fullest measure of liberty and self-government, it is impossible for the British to view with anything but sympathy the introduction of a similar form of Government elsewhere, though they may doubt the wisdom of taking any step, however desirable it may appear in itself, which is likely to create any sharp division of opinion in a land which has only just emerged from the throes of a revolution. China needs a period of rest to put her house in order, but if the Chinese themselves are agreed that progress can be accelerated by calling the PRESIDENT the EMPEROR—and the cable which we publish in another column from our Peking Correspondent indicates that they are—it is no concern of any outside Power. Those in a position to speak with authority are unanimous in the opinion that YUAN SHI-KAI is emphatically the right man in the right place. They are convinced that he is the only possible ruler of China at the present juncture, and that he is animated by a sincere desire to advance the highest interests of the country committed to his charge. But while he holds a precarious tenure of office his activities are necessarily cramped. Time is required for the introduction of those reforms of which the nation stands in need, and that can only be obtained either by confirming YUAN SHI-KAI in the office of President for the remainder of his life or by creating him a monarch. The chief objection to the establishment of a new dynasty would appear to lie in the matter of the succession. Can YUAN SHI-KAI guarantee that those who follow him on the throne will exhibit his sagacity and strength? Under the present polity China might always be trusted to produce from her many millions a man qualified to take the helm of State. But these questions, after all, are remote, while the need of the moment is urgent. We cannot say what developments the future may have in store, or how China may adapt herself to her changing conditions, but it must be obvious to the most superficial observer that, until education has exercised its beneficent influence on the people and qualified them to take an intelligent interest in the management of their affairs, a Republican form of Government can exist only in name. The example furnished by the Latin-American States proves conclusively that Government, by whatever name it may be dignified, invariably corresponds to the mental and moral development of the people, and that a corrupt oligarchy or bureaucracy may often masquerade in the guise of a Republic.

The Mt. Austin Men's Society has arranged for an entertainment to be held in the Recreation Hall, Mt. Austin Barracks, next Saturday evening, at 8 p.m. An attractive programme has been entirely arranged by Chinese ladies and gentlemen. The entertainment will be open to all.

There was an outbreak of fire at the Gas Works, Kennedy Town, on Wednesday evening. The police report stated that the fire, which was not of a very serious nature, broke out in a stack of coal in the coal shed. The flames were quickly got under by the Brigade. The outbreak is attributed to spontaneous combustion, and the extent of the damage is unknown.

The reception to be held in the City Hall, on Wednesday next, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., by Mr. Imai, the Consul-General for Japan, in honour of the coronation of H. I. M. the Emperor of Japan, will be attended by H. E. the Governor and Lady May. The felicitations of the Colony will, it is understood, be conveyed in a short speech by Sir Henry May. During the reception there will be a display of fireworks at the Parade Ground, and the Japanese warship *Tsushima* will fire an Imperial salute.

We are asked to state that in consideration of many requests by the public and also in deference to the opinion of the City Hall committee, Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann has decided to charge the usual prices, namely, £, \$2 and \$1, for seats at the forthcoming performances of Horace Goldin and Company. Those who have already taken tickets at the higher rate will have the excess refunded on application. There will not be any performances on Wednesday, the 10th inst., as the theatre has been engaged for that evening by the Japanese community in connection with the Imperial coronation festivities.

Captain Archibald Thomas Bostock, 14th Northumberland Fusiliers, who died on September 30th, in France, from wounds received in action, was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Bostock, of the Causeway, Hornham, and was 38 years of age. When war broke out he was in China holding a good post as engineer on the Canton to Hankow Railway. This post he resigned and, travelling through Siberia, returned to England and obtained his commission. He had previously served in the Boer War with the Suffolk Yeomanry. Of Mr. and Mrs. Bostock's five remaining sons, four are serving with the colours.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
November 3rd, 11 p.m.
Cyclone or typhoon N. of Manila moving W.N.W.
November 3rd, 6 p.m.
Cyclone or typhoon E.N.E. of Manila, moving W.N.W.
November 4th, 9.35 a.m.
Cyclone or typhoon W. of Luzon, less than 100 miles distant, moving W.N.W.
November 4th, 11.45 a.m.
Cyclone or typhoon W. of northern Luzon, more than 100 miles distant, moving W.N.W.

CHINESE STABBING AFFRAY.

At the Magistracy yesterday morning a charge of assault was preferred against a Chinese who, it was alleged, had stabbed a fellow countryman in no less than seven places in the region of the breast and shoulder.

The facts, as outlined by the inspector in charge of the case, were that defendant and complainant were travelling companions on a Japanese ship, from Singapore to Hongkong. During the voyage defendant acted very strangely, and made an attempt to throw himself overboard, in consequence of which he was placed in irons for several days. On arrival in the Colony the man deposited \$200 in a bank and gave the receipt to his friend (complainant) for safe keeping. The two afterwards spent the night at a boarding house, and in the early hours of the morning defendant awoke complainant, and in a frenzy demanded the receipt. A struggle ensued in which defendant stabbed complainant.

It was mentioned that the prisoner's mind seemed to be deranged and a remand was granted in order that he may be medically examined.

THE WAR.

BULGARIANS CHECKED.

RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN PROGRESS.

SUCCESS OF BRITISH BLOCKADE.

BRITISH SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

THE AIM OF FRANCE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GOOD WORK BY FRENCH ARTILLERY.

ENEMY WORKS WRECKED.

PARIS, November 4th.
1.50 a.m.

A communiqué states that the French wrecked important German mining works north of the Somme. Violent artillery and trench-mortar fighting has occurred in the section of Bouvraignes, while in Champagne a German attack near Mesages, which was preceded by the usual bombardment by asphyxiating shells, failed, the attackers only succeeding in reaching some advanced trenches on Hill 199. They were repulsed everywhere else, losing heavily. The French artillery in the Vosges effectively bombarded enemy works and trenches in the region of Viola.

ALL QUIET.

PARIS, November 4th.
6 p.m.

There is nothing to report on the Western front.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIED ACTIVITIES IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

PARIS, November 4th.

A communiqué states that despite protective nets and also mines many lines deep, British and French submarines have passed the Straits and are co-operating in the Sea of Marmora, where they are making the movement of Turkish vessels, and the provisioning of the Turks on the Peninsula by sea, particularly difficult.

LOSS OF A FRENCH SUBMARINE.

SHELLED AND SUNK IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

PARIS, November 3rd.

It is officially announced that the French submarine *Turquoise* has been shelled and sunk in the Sea of Marmora. Two officers and twenty-four men have been taken prisoners.

A SUBMARINED GERMAN STEAMER.

COPENHAGEN, November 4th.

The crew of the German steamer *Suomi*, which was submarined off Karlskrona, have been landed at Saltsborg, Sweden.

SEIZURE OF THE "HOCKING."

AMERICA SEEKING REASONS.

LONDON, November 4th.

Mr. Lansing has telegraphed to ascertain Great Britain's reasons for the seizure of the *Hocking*.

BRITISH SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

COPENHAGEN, November 4th.

Wreckage has been found indicating the torpedoing by a British submarine of a small German steamer.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEA BOMBARDMENTS.

PARIS, November 4th.

Calm has prevailed at Gallipoli during the last fortnight. The Turks appear to have abandoned the idea of renewing costly attacks. There has been greater activity in the sea bombardments of Dedeagatch, and also of the military establishments at Gallipoli by British monitors.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AIM OF FRANCE.

STIRRING SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

PARIS, November 4th.

In the Chamber, M. Briand, the Premier, affirmed—"We have come to a complete agreement with the British Government regarding the military operations in the Balkans. France and her allies will not abandon a heroic nation whose resistance fills the world with admiration."

LATER.

M. Briand's Serbian statement was made in the course of a Ministerial statement on policy, in which he said that the Government was formed in the image of the nation, which had accomplished the most complete unity in the face of the enemy and was resolved to wage the war to a victory which would expel the enemy from the invaded territories, including those who had been suffering invasion for years, and would ensure a lasting peace. The solidarity of the Allies was daily becoming closer, and they were determined to achieve a closer co-ordination of efforts by more frequent relations. He mentioned that the censorship would be revised, and concluded by remarking that Germany's enterprise in the Balkans had proved a failure, as had her efforts elsewhere, and she was unable to avert defeat.

M. Briand's speech was a personal triumph, and he was cheered. Subsequently, in replying to a Socialist plea that the Government should not aim at conquest, M. Briand most eloquently declared that a disunion of the French was impossible. Only complete victory would satisfy them. "The day, perhaps distant, may come when the question of peace may be raised, but only when France has recovered her lost provinces, and Belgium and Serbia have recovered their independence."

CABINET RESPONSIBILITY.

DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, November 4th.

The House of Lords discussed the Cabinet responsibility, though the attendance was small.

Lord St. Davids asked the Government to advise His Majesty to convoke a full Privy Council to consider the present position.

Lord Morley asked what steps they should take to prevent official interference in the publication of intelligence, unless it was calculated to prejudice the naval and military operations. He agreed with Lord Selborne's denunciation of the stupidity of the censors.

Lord Crewe dwelt on the technical difficulties of convoking a Privy Council. Referring to Lord Morley's suggestion of the possibility of a Parliamentary enquiry on the war, Lord Crewe said that if an enquiry into the Dardanelles or any other operation was ever thought to be necessary or desirable the Government would not shrink from it. Also, Mr. Buckmaster had declared that a strict and vigilant censorship was imperative, and he denied that there had been any attempt to conceal the actual situation.

LANCASHIRE COTTON WEAVERS.

WAGES ADVANCED FIVE PER CENT.

LONDON, November 3rd.

The Lancashire Cotton Manufacturers have decided to advance the weavers' wages five per cent. in January next. A quarter of a million people are affected by this concession.

LATER.

The five per cent. advance to the Lancashire weavers is a war bonus which the employers formerly refused on the ground that the state of trade did not justify it. The operatives then decided to organize strikes at individual mills, which led the employers to reconsider the position. To-day they decided to grant the bonus, as from January next until thirteen weeks after peace is declared.

NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

LONDON, November 3rd.

It is officially announced that Mr. G. Cave, K.C., M.P., has been appointed Solicitor-General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUCCESS OF BRITISH BLOCKADE.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S CRITICISM.

LONDON, November 4th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lord Charles Beresford who declared that the blockade of Germany was ineffective owing to the interference of the Foreign Office, Lord Hugh Cecil said that it was utterly untrue that the Foreign Office had interfered with the action of the Fleet. The Government's object was to destroy the export trade of Germany altogether, and the result of the blockade, according to American figures, was that 98 per cent. of the exports of Germany had been stopped, while the exports of neutrals were substantially unchanged. Regarding imports, Lord Hugh Cecil said that the Government's object had been to stop anything which contributed to Germany's strength. It was untrue that the imports of neutrals had been increased. On the contrary, they were now, broadly speaking, normal. He instanced the case of cotton. Since May 1st. no cotton had gone to Germany, except by smuggling, and the price of cotton in Germany was now nineteen pence a pound. All the reports from Germany showed the great success of the blockade. There had been a great rise in the price of commodities; like oil, meat and bread.

ENGLAND'S DEVOTION.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

LONDON, November 4th.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York propose that January 2nd, shall be set apart in the Churches for solemn intercession to the Almighty, and thankful recognition of the devotion of the country's manhood and womanhood. His Majesty the King endorses the proposal.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

LONDON, November 4th.

The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty did not have so good a night. There is still some pain, but his general condition has improved and he is able to take solid food.

The Lancet is authoritatively informed that the King received a severe shock and much bruising, and suffered pain, but there is no evidence of visceral lesion or fracture. Although His Majesty is still confined to his bed, this is solely due to muscular stiffness.

LATER.

His Majesty had a somewhat disturbed night, but is better to-day. He can move with less discomfort.

MILITARY GAME OF CHESS.

VISCOUNT HALDANE'S COMPARISON.

Viscount Haldane, in his Presidential address to the London School of Economics, said that only a good General Staff could hope to play a game of chess successfully against such a General Staff as Germany possesses. In quality our General Staff was a match against the Germans, but we wanted more.

VOTES FOR WOMEN?

DECISIVE ANSWER IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, November 4th.

The State Elections in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have resulted in the decisive defeat of the proposal to enfranchise women. A Republican candidate has been elected Governor of Massachusetts. The Republicans have carried the whole "State Ticket," as well as twelve seats in the Legislature, and they have also made appreciable gains in the State Offices of Kentucky, and in the Legislature. New Jersey has elected one Congressman for New York.

BELGIUM'S REIGN OF TERROR.

WASHINGTON, November 4th.

The French Ambassador has personally thanked President Wilson for his intercession to Germany for the lives of two French nurses.

NEW GOVERNOR OF PARIS.

PARIS, November 4th.

General Manoury has been appointed Governor of Paris.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PERSIAN SITUATION IMPROVED.

THE SHAH'S GOVERNMENT WARNED.

PETROGRAD, November 4th.

The Russian Minister at Teheran has informed the Government of the Shah that if the reports of a conclusion of a special agreement between Persia, Germany and Turkey are confirmed, the Anglo-Russian Convention, based on the principle of maintaining Persian integrity and independence, will immediately lapse.

TRANQUILISING EFFECT OF LARGE RUSSIAN FORCE.

PETROGRAD, November 3rd.

A telegram has been received stating that the situation in Persia has improved owing to the presence of a large number of Russian troops at Kazvin.

THE MONARCHICAL QUESTION.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE REPRESENTATIONS.

PEKING, November 4th.

In reply to Anglo-Russian and Japanese representations in regard to the Monarchical question, the Chinese Government says that it has always been opposed to the movement, but in view of recent events, and that a forcible suppression thereof would endanger peace and good order, the Government, consequently, had no other course than to promulgate the Bill passed at the Legislative Council to organise a Convention of Citizens' Representatives to determine the constitutional question in accordance with the wishes of the people. Five of the Provinces had already declared for a Constitutional Monarchy. No strong opposition was reported in the Provinces, and there was no cause for anxiety at the small number of rebels, who were refuted beyond the reach of Chinese law and were powerless. The reply concludes by stating that the Chinese Government appreciates the friendly spirit of the advice of the three Powers, and assures them that it will not spare any efforts to maintain peace in the Far East.

NEW ZEALAND AND CONSCRIPTION.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., November 4th.

The Premier, in the course of a speech, said that he did not want conscription, but if there was a shortage of volunteers the Government would not hesitate.

RACING PROFITS FOR WAR FUNDS.

MELBOURNE, November 4th.

The whole of the year's profits of the principal Victorian racing clubs will be given to war relief funds.

HORSE RACING TO BE TAXED.

SYDNEY, November 4th.

The Premier, in introducing the New South Wales Budget, said that horse racing would be taxed, and it was estimated that a sum of £75,000 sterling would result therefrom.

CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, November 4th.

The Chamber, by a majority of 315 votes to 1, passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

DEATH OF SIR R. LAIDLAW.

HEAD OF THE WELL-KNOWN EASTERN HOUSE.

LONDON, November 3rd.

The death is announced of Sir Robert Laidlaw, F.R.G.S., who was the British Commissioner to the International Opium Commission at Shanghai in 1909, in which year he received the honour of knighthood. Sir Robert was Chairman of the well-known firm of Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., and of the Durrant Durian Rubber Estate, Ltd. From 1886 to 1910 he sat in the House of Commons as Liberal member for the eastern division of Renfrewshire. At the time of his death he was approaching his sixtieth year.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE MONARCHICAL QUESTION.

FRENCH ADVICE.

PEKING, November 4th.

On Saturday afternoon the French Minister made a verbal communication to the Foreign Minister of similar purport to the Japanese advice. Lu Shing Hsiang made a polite reply.

ELEVEN PROVINCES FAVOUR A MONARCHY.

PEKING, November 4th.

Eleven provinces have voted unanimously in favour of a Monarchy.

CHRISTIAN OFFICERS.

OBJECTIONS TO AN OATH REMOVED.

PEKING, November 4th.

The Generalissimo's office has issued amended regulations removing the objections of Christian officers to swear fidelity to the Gods of War. Admiral Li Ho was a most prominent case.

The officers now take the oath at the Temple of Heaven or at the Commanders headquarters in the provinces, instead of at the Temples of Kuan Yu and Yo Fei.

WAR NEWS.

JAPAN AND MUNITIONS.

The development of the munitions output of Japan is rapidly progressing to cope with the numerous orders received. —Exchange Special.

CALLED TO THE COLOURS FROM CHINA.

The most recent Ukase respecting the Russian mobilisation takes in all eligible men throughout the China ports. It is reported from Harbin that the men in the first category were mobilised within three days, and were sent to Irkutsk.

ENEMY'S NEED OF METAL.

Immediately after the voluntary surrender of metal objects in Germany it is announced that an official confiscation will begin. Owners will be required to make a return of all their copper, brass, and nickel articles, with their weight. House fixtures are excluded, except boilers and cisterns, which will be seized.

ENEMY'S TOTAL LOSSES.

4,000,000 UNFIT FOR FURTHER SERVICE.

The Temps, basing its calculations on the latest documents available, estimates the total German, Austrian, and Turkish losses at 6,500,000. Of this number, 4,000,000 are estimated to be killed, missing, or unfit for further service.

PRO-GERMAN UNITED STATES CONSUL.

EVADING AMERICAN CENSORSHIP.

The State Department is considering the conduct of the American Consul-General at Munich, Mr. Thomas St. John Gaffney—says *The Times* correspondent at New York. It has just been discovered that Mr. Denis A. Speltz, treasurer of the American Committee of the Irish National Volunteers, entrusted correspondence for Mr. Gaffney to Austrian Government agents with the obvious purpose of eluding the censorship exercised by Washington over all private mails to Consuls in Germany.

Even before the war Mr. Gaffney was called to Washington and reprimanded for his pro-Germanism, but he escaped dismissal through the efforts of Mr. Bryan. Since then, however, he has openly endorsed articles in the *Continental Times* criticizing President Wilson's policy as well as frequently writing open letters to newspapers bitterly assailing Great Britain. Besides the official reports of these offences the Department has complaints from Americans of their treatment at the Consulate and of the treatment of British subjects and interests. Mr. Gaffney was supposed to protect, and also complaints from the British Government itself.

VALUE OF THE HUMAN FACTOR IN WAR.

Mr. Daniels, secretary to the United States Treasury, has said that future wars will be fought with electricity, chemistry, and machinery. That is true, writes Mr. A. P. Gardiner, in *The North American Review*, but so were past wars, and one thing is certain that besides these aids future wars will be fought with men and ships and brains. Numbers and force cannot be overbalanced by ingenuity. If anyone is too much impressed by the best-advertised novelties let him ask how much territory Germany has actually gained by her use of poisonous gases.

"After all, up to the present time what are the real controlling factors by land and sea in the European war? Unquestionably the controlling factors are vast numbers of men, quantities of ammunition, heavy guns and big ships. In other words, numbers and power, but not dexterity, not finesse, not ingenuity."

"Germany had her vast numbers and her measureless ammunition, and her heavy guns ready. Great Britain had her big ships ready. That is the reason why up to the present time Germany is ahead on land, and Great Britain is ahead at sea."

"Here is the moral of it all. Put not your trust in ingenuities and clever contrivances; but put your trust by sea and land in substantial equipment and solid numbers and mighty power, and good stout hearts to weld them all together."



Don't be the "Skeleton at the Feast." Let Sargol make you Plump and Popular.

HOW THIN PEOPLE CAN PUT ON FLESH.

A New Discovery.

Thin men and women—that big, hearty, filling dinner you ate last night. What became of all the fat-producing nourishment it contained? You haven't gained in weight one ounce. That food passed from your body like unburned coal through an open grate. The material was there, but your food doesn't work and stick, and the plain truth is you hardly get enough nourishment from your meals to pay for the cost of cooking. This is true of thin folks the world over. Your nutritive organs, your functions of assimilation, are sadly out of gear and need reconstruction.

Cut out the foolish foods and funny sawdust diets. Omit the flesh cream rub-ons. Cut out everything but the meals you are eating now and eat with every one of those two Sargol tablets. In two weeks note the difference. Five to eight good solid pounds of healthy, "stay there" fat should be the net result. Sargol charges your weak, stagnant blood corpuscles—gives the blood the carrying power to deliver every ounce of fat-making material in your food to every part of your body. Sargol, too, mixes with your food and prepares it for the blood in easily assimilated form. Thin people gain all the way from 10 to 25 pounds a month while taking Sargol, and the new flesh stays put. Sargol tablets are a scientific combination of six of the best flesh-producing elements known to chemistry. They come 40 tablets to a package, are pleasant, harmless and inexpensive, and A. S. Watson & Co., Victoria Dispensary, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

"Don't Worry—Take Sargol."

[709-3]



**NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S**
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

**BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS!**
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

S.S. "POLYNESIE."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being loaded and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 10th November, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 15th November, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Wednesday, 10th November, at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1915.

Weak blood

means lack of nourishment to every part of the body and results in loss of energy, impaired vitality and poor health. SCOTT'S enriches the blood and provides nourishment for muscles and bones, nerves and brain. For weakly men, women and children all doctors recommend genuine

**SCOTT'S
Emulsion**

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

[1137-3]

DON'T WAIT

until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

**TAKE
BEECHAM'S
PILLS**

which are the World's finest household remedy for the correction of derangements of the stomach, liver, or kidneys. Slight headaches, loss of appetite, a nasty taste in the mouth and other little symptoms of that sort are indications of digestive disorder, and may be regarded as Nature's warning of worse troubles to follow if the cause of the present ailment be not speedily removed. Don't wait until to-morrow but take Beecham's Pills

Sole in boxes, 1/6, 1/3 & 2/6.

NOW.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 4th at 10.40 a.m.—Red South Coast and Drum Island.

On the 4th at 1.50 a.m.—With few exceptions, pressure has fallen moderately throughout the area. A weak anti-cyclone is central over Japan. The typhoon is situated at about 10° miles to the W.N.W. of Bolineo, moving W.N.W.

Fresh to strong N.E. winds will prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

	Forecast
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N.E. winds, fresh to strong; cloudy generally squally and rain later.
Formosa Channel	(The same as No. 1.)
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamooka.	(The same as No. 1.)
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan.	(The same as No. 1.)

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 4th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.98	29.93	29.83
Temperature	80	75	85
Humidity	68	79	83
Wind Direction	East	NNE	NNE
Force	2	0	3
Bain	0	0	0

Highest open air Temperature on 3rd ... 80
Lowest open air Temperature on 3rd ... 73

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 5th to 11th November.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
Fri.	5	h. m. 7 16	6.2	h. m. 1 20	3.1
		7 14	7.0	1 23	2.8
Satur.	6	h. m. 8 11	6.1	h. m. 2 8	2.3
		8 9	6.9	2 14	3.0
Sun.	7	h. m. 9 5	5.8	h. m. 2 55	1.5
		9 15	6.6	3 24	3.2
Mon.	8	h. m. 10 2	5.7	h. m. 3 42	1.0
		9 53	6.6	3 53	3.5
Tues.	9	h. m. 11 4	5.3	h. m. 4 31	0.7
		9 37	6.7	3 21	3.7
Wed.	10	h. m. 0 15	4.9	h. m. 5 24	0.7
		10 24	6.6	3 49	4.0
Thurs.	11	h. m. 1 34	4.7	h. m. 6 22	0.8
		11 13	8.3	4 15	4.3

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 8th Nov.—

Bank Holiday.

6 p.m.—Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club, Annual General Meeting.

9 p.m.—Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann at the Theatre Royal—Horace Goldin and Company.

Wednesday, 10th Nov.—

Band Holiday.

Monday, 22nd Nov.—

Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Members at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Wednesday, 24th Nov.—

Noon—Gaudes & Co., Ltd., Meeting of the Creditors.

LOSS OF THE "ROYAL EDWARD."

"NEVER DREAMT OF DANGER."

A correspondent in Shanghai sends the *North China Daily News* the following description of the loss of the *Royal Edward*. She has received it (passed by the Censor) from her son to whom it was addressed by the writer, a private in the 1st Batt. K.O.S.B. 29th Division, British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, who had served under him.

The writer says:—"When the ship was struck everybody kept calm after the explosion. They ran to their boats, and remained until they saw that the ship was sinking fast. Then they began to lose their heads, because they had left their lifebelts down below.

"Of course you will understand that we never dreamt of any danger, when we had got so far, and that accounts for us leaving our lifebelts in our bunks. Well, to continue—where we saw that there was no time to lower the boats, we climbed up to cut them with our jack-knives, and as they fell into the water, they became swamped. At last we had to give up our job, and jump for it, and in the excitement I had forgotten that I had my shoes on.

"I found myself in a fix when I got in the water, because my shoes and trousers were weighing me down, and I could not get to the boats, as I was nearly exhausted. At last I came in contact with a boat, and as it was swamped I just rolled in, and I began to pull my shoes and trousers off, because I expected her to capsize. There were twenty-eight of us altogether in the boat, and as we had only one oar, things did not look very pleasant.

There was an oar about twenty yards from us, and as I had thrown my shoes and trousers off, I began to swim for it. On my way I got an awful fright; I came upon a dead body floating about, with a lifebelt round him, and I nearly finished me, because I thought it was a shark, and when I got back I was more dead than alive. "Anyway I came round, because one of the men in the boat helped me up."

"P.S.—I am alright now, and by the time you receive this, I will be on the way to the trenches. I know it won't be pleasant out there, but all wars have to be ended, and although I suffered a bit, it has not taken the heart out of me. You hear some strange tales over here about the Turks, and they don't forget to tell us that they are no cowards. It was my birthday when we were sunk, August 13, time 9.20 a.m. Time when picked up, 1.30."

GENERAL SMUTS' ESCAPE.

MURDEROUS ATTEMPT AT PUBLIC MEETING.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has issued the following for publication:—

A meeting of the South Africa Party at Johannesburg on September 23rd was broken up with great violence. Information was laid on the morning of September 23rd to the effect that an organized attack was to be made on General Smuts on the occasion of his visiting Newlands on that evening for the purpose of addressing the meeting, and the police detailed certain members of the plain clothes staff, and uniformed men if required, to attend the meeting to protect the speaker.

There was a crowd estimated at 1,500 to 2,000 present, largely composed of the hooligan element (some of whom were under the influence of liquor), armed with sticks, pick handles, etc. When the General and his party arrived on the platform the crowd started shouting and throwing eggs and pieces of rock at them, and it was apparent that they were working themselves up into a frenzy.

Eventually the platform lights were extinguished, and the mob then rushed the platform with the deliberate intention of harming the General. The police got round General Smuts to protect him, and succeeded in getting him out of the crowd to his car, but not without some members of General Smuts' party and some of the escort receiving very rough handling from the infuriated mob. The chauffeur was knocked down when he was trying to start the engine, and attempts were made to pull General Smuts out of the car, while sticks were being used freely and stones were being flung in all directions.

So serious did the situation become that one of the police ultimately fired his revolver into the air. Had it not been for his action, there is every reason to believe that there would have been serious consequences as a result of the disturbance. There were two other shots fired afterwards by members of the crowd, but nobody injured by them, and it is not known whether they were fired with the intention of doing harm or merely to impress the crowd. General Smuts returned to Johannesburg, and subsequently left for Pretoria.

Had it not been for the determined resistance of General Smuts' escort, there is but little doubt that the crowd would have succeeded in their murderous efforts to assassinate a Minister of the Crown.

Church parade in Hyde Park is a thing to attend in this epoch-making period. Crowds throng the park and sit under the trees, and on Sunday, September 23, to add to the novelty of the scene, automobiles and taxicabs deposited "fares" the park being opened to them on account of the usual condition of "roads up" as soon as Parliament assembled and things begin to move after the recess. Wounded and convalescents in the blue hospital kit with red tie, were dashing about in automobile or carriage. Khaki was everywhere.

THE WAY TO WIN.

A SOLDIER M.P.'S WARNING.

Before leaving for the front again, where he has already done good service and been mentioned in dispatches, Major Griffiths, M.P., declared that there was no need to worry over things at the front. It was at home that things needed mending.

In regard to conscription, as a soldier, he said, I prefer not to express an opinion, but as a member of the House of Commons, we simply want a plain declaration from the Army and Navy setting forth what numbers they want and will require, and for the Government then to state if they can supply these needs on our present system. If the supply is not equal to the demand, then you have to face and choose between two practical points:—Are you going to fight or are you going to run away?

When one hears a revolution threatened in the event of conscription and of "stop-the-war" meetings, one asks what is wrong. Have we degenerated into a mob? Have we lost all patriotism and love of our nation? And has all the money Germany has been spending for years in this country really achieved its aim? What we need is to organize here as thoroughly as the "Boches" have organized. We do not wish to imitate their methods by which even in their own country they have succeeded in sowing discord and discontent and in fanning strikes, but to organize so that each man bears his fair share in this struggle for our country and Empire.

The war will be as much won by work and deeds in this country as it will be done by the bayonet and the bullet. We want a thousand Lloyd Georges making the people realize this—not recruiting meetings begging our men to do their duty, but educating the people to the facts of the present and future position. The country should be stirred with as thorough an organization as it is at election time, and I believe that if the people understood we should find the country was all right at heart after all.

From a financial point of view, the person who buys anything imported which he could do without is to my mind as much a traitor as a pro-German, and I think the householder who decorates his house now ought to be buried in it by a Zeppelin bomb. As for the motor-car owner who goes for joy rides with an eligible driver when they are yelling for drivers at the front—to drive, mind you, is as safe a position as driving down Pall-mall—he should have a collision at 100 miles an hour. The member who at this moment raises an axe-grinding opposition to anything connected with the Budget, or any of the Government projects from a party point of view, should be hounded out by his constituents as a traitor to his country.

What the people do not appear to realize, and what they want telling convincingly, is that, unless this is an out-and-out win, it is a postponement only; that the future holds for us only a competition of armaments and a postponement of this day of settlement for the total subjugation of one race, or the other; and it is a foregone conclusion if we haven't the backbone to win now, we may put the shutters up for our chances next time.

A draw, which from our point of view means to lose, means for a certainty, and within 10 years, the total disruption of the British Empire.

GERMAN BRUTALITY TO PRISONERS IN S.W. AFRICA.

REGALED WITH WAR FICTION.

A remarkable story, related by a Mr. William Straiton, who for a year was in the hands of the Huns as a "political prisoner," is published in the *Johannesburg Sunday Times*, says the *Central News*.

Mr. Straiton left Johannesburg on July 27th of last year to undertake some business in German South-West Africa, and he was arrested while the guest of Mr. Clarke, the chief engineer of the local mine owned by the South-West African Company. He was placed with nine others in a cell, which was small and was arranged with sleeping accommodation like a ship's bunks. "Our party," Mr. Straiton said, "consisted of eight white men and two niggers, who were, we were told, good enough for us. We had fare which was of the same quality as that given to gaoled prisoners, but we didn't get quite so much, as the Germans thought we had been living too well and needed careful dieting."

"I was too ill to stand it and I agreed to go into a solitary confinement cell just for the sake of being able to breathe. Captain Carey, of the S.A.M.R., who was arrested at Sandfontein and was extremely ill when he was brought to Windhoek (where Mr. Straiton was also imprisoned), was kept in solitary confinement for eight months."

"I will not dilate upon the food. It was awful—merely muddy water for coffee (no milk or sugar) and the eternal rations of hard goat's meat."

After referring to various instances of harsh punishment meted out to their captives, Mr. Straiton stated that about April 13, on two hours' warning, they were removed under armed guard to Tsumeb.

"I had by then," said Mr. Straiton, "lost 42lb. in weight. At Tsumeb we were locked into a native compound. All the niggers had been cleared out, with the exception of some who were too weak to move. These we had to take as companions. Our Governor here was named Major Wells, and when he came near us we had to take our hats off. On May 4th we were sent to Namutoni fortress. Occasionally we were paraded and the following telegram was read to us:—

Field-Marshal French and 1,200 cannon captured. London bombarded from land and sea. Scotland in rebellion. Portsmouth dock attacked and forty-two warships sunk.

Great Zeppelin raid on London; 8,000 police killed by bombs and rioters. Mr. Straiton, regained his liberty on the completion of the conquest of German South-West Africa.

NEW EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

PREPARATIONS IN SYRIA.

Details are given of a project for renewing the Turkish attack on Egypt. These details are derived, says *The Times*, from a source which the *Journal des Debats* describes as absolutely trustworthy.

Preparations are being pushed forward actively and openly for a fresh attack towards the middle of November. During the last few months stores, guns, and munitions have been arriving in Syria. Troops are plentiful. They are armed with new rifles, and are being trained by 2,000 German officers. The very fine harvest ensures an abundant food supply. The starting point of the expedition is said to be Birsaba at the entrance to the desert. All material suitable for the distribution of water has been requisitioned throughout Syria. A corps of 700 or 800 camel scouts has been formed.

In order to facilitate transport the railway is being pushed forward with all possible speed by the German engineer Meissner Pasha, who, after completing the line from Damascus to Medina, advocated the construction of a strategic line to El Afuleh in the direction of Birsaba. By May the line had already reached Lidda, where it crosses the Jaffa-Jerusalem line. In order to extend it the rails of the Jaffa-Lidda line have been torn up and utilized. Eucalyptus sleepers are being employed. Labour is taken by press gangs from cinemas and other public resorts, with the result that the first locomotive reached Birsaba on August 9th. Apart from stores of coal, wood fuel is being burnt, and the forests of Lebanon have been devastated for this purpose.

Part of the railway from El Afuleh to Lidda is only 10 or 12 miles from the coast, and could be destroyed from the sea. The fortification works constructed during the last eight months in the Lebanon region are not vulnerable in this way.

El Afuleh, or Aforca, lies south-west of Haifa, and south of Nazareth, on the branch line connecting the Damascus-Medina railway with the coast.

THE GERMAN CLERK.

HIS FUTURE SERVICES DEPEND ON ENGLAND'S BEHAVIOUR.

It all depends on how England behaves herself, the *Hamburg Freidenkblatt* assures us, whether Germany will or will not, after the war, permit Britain to benefit by the services of the hosts of German clerks who were making so good a living out of this country before the war.

"The temporary employment of German assistants by English business firms has in the past been productive of good, inasmuch as their sojourn undoubtedly widened the outlook of these young men, and enabled them on their return home to apply the knowledge so obtained to the benefit of German commerce."

"The question, however, whether after the war our relations with England will permit us again to assume our former attitude as regards the English commercial world to the extent of sending over German volunteers to work and learn in London business houses, is one we cannot answer; it will depend entirely on England's behaviour."

"For the moment, we can only express the opinion that so long as the campaign against everything German may last over yonder, so long should it be beneath every German young man to lend his services to an English firm."

"To the reproach that has been directed against us from certain quarters that our anti-English articles are too bitter in tone, we will reply that so long as England continues to aim at our destruction, the damnable duty rests on us to defend ourselves, and to do all that may benefit ourselves and injure the enemy, be it with the sword or with the pen."

WHY ITALY JOINED THE ALLIES.

ALLIES.

GRATITUDE TO ENGLAND AND DISTRUST OF AUSTRIA.

Signor Barzilai, Minister without portfolio, delivered a fine address on the war recently—says the *Central News*—in the presence of a crowd of Deputies, Senators, Ministers, and citizens, at the San Carlo Theatre, Naples.

He detailed the causes and motives which rendered inevitable and necessary the entrance of Italy into the European conflict. He also made the interesting revelation that a fortnight before the despatch of the Austrian Note to Serbia the German Ambassador at Constantinople declared to the Italian Ambassador that the Austrian Note would be such as to render war inevitable.

With reference to the motives which impelled Italy towards the Entente Signor Barzilai recalled the debts of gratitude which Italy had contracted towards France, Russia, and England, declaring: "We must be with England, whose friendship is for Italy rather a religious dogma than a political canon."

As to the war against Turkey, Signor Barzilai said that the vicissitudes of the general war in which Italy participated with all her forces, but with full liberty as to their point of application, would decide the ultimate form of Italian action against Turkey.

An *Echange* message quotes the Minister as saying that Austria intended to attack and destroy Italy after she had destroyed Serbia. Documents had come to light, he added, proving Austrian machinations in the Balkans. He denounced Germany's systematic commercial and industrial penetration of Italy, and also showed that Italy, politically, militarily, and geographically, was at the mercy of Austria.

At Saarbruck in Alsace a young girl has been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for having shouted the French word "Attention" to a dog which ran against her.—*Central News*.



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